# Programa: Morfologia matemática - Representação e descrição Reconhecimento de padrões Momentos São propriedades numéricas (quantidades escalares) usadas para caracterizar uma função (região) ou descrever suas características significativas. Serão abordados: Momentos simples Momentos centrais Momentos centrais normalizados Momentos de Hu

# **Momentos**

São quantidades escalares usadas para caracterizar uma função (um objeto) ou capturar suas características significativas.

Representando por  $M_{pq}$  o momento de uma imagem, sendo p e q inteiros não regativos, e  $\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{p} + \mathbf{q}$  é a *ordem* do momento.

-> Ex:  $\rm m_{30}$ ,  $\rm m_{03}$ ,  $\rm m_{21}$  e  $\rm m_{12}$  são momentos de terceira ordem.

Sendo f(x,y) função contínua bidimensional, o momento de ordem p+q é definido como:

$$\mathbf{M}_{\mathbf{P}_{\mathbf{q}}} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^p y^q f(x, y) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y$$

Para uma função discreta piulitiensional (1,1).

$$\mathit{M}_{\mathit{pq}} \, = \sum_{i=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{j=-\infty}^{\infty} i^p j^q \, {}_{I}(i,j) \quad \boxed{\hspace{1cm}} \quad \mathit{M}_{pq} = \quad \sum_{i} \quad \sum_{j} \ i^p j^q \, {}_{I}\left(i,j\right)$$

### Momentos centrais

Momentos geométricos não são invariantes à translação, à escala e à rotação.

- -> Deseja-se obter momentos invariantes a tais fatores. O primeiro passo consiste em obter os momentos centrais  $m_{pq}$  para então calcular os momentos centrais normalizados  $\eta_{pq}$ .
- . Os momentos centrais podem ser expressos como

$$\mu_{pq} = \sum_{i} \sum_{j} (i - \overline{x})^{p} (j - \overline{y})^{q} \quad I(i,j)$$

Onde o centróide da imagem é obtido através de

$$\overline{x} = \frac{m_{10}}{m_{00}}$$
 e  $\overline{y} = \frac{m_{01}}{m_{00}}$ 

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{Momentos centrais:} \quad \mu_{pq} = \sum_{i} \sum_{j} (\mathbf{i} - \overline{x})^{p} (\mathbf{j} - \overline{y})^{q} \quad \mathbf{I}(\mathbf{i}, \mathbf{j}) \\ &\mu_{00} = \sum_{i} \sum_{j} (\mathbf{i} - \overline{x})^{0} (\mathbf{j} - \overline{y})^{0}. \mathbf{I}(\mathbf{i}, \mathbf{j}) \\ &\mu_{01} = \sum_{i} \sum_{j} (\mathbf{i} - \overline{x})^{0} (\mathbf{j} - \overline{y})^{1}. \mathbf{I}(\mathbf{i}, \mathbf{j}) \\ &\mu_{10} = \sum_{i} \sum_{j} (\mathbf{i} - \overline{x})^{1} (\mathbf{j} - \overline{y})^{0}. \mathbf{I}(\mathbf{i}, \mathbf{j}) \\ &\mu_{11} = \sum_{i} \sum_{j} (\mathbf{i} - \overline{x})^{1} (\mathbf{j} - \overline{y})^{1}. \mathbf{I}(\mathbf{i}, \mathbf{j}) \\ &\mu_{20} = \sum_{i} \sum_{j} (\mathbf{i} - \overline{x})^{2} (\mathbf{j} - \overline{y})^{0}. \mathbf{I}(\mathbf{i}, \mathbf{j}) \\ &\mu_{20} = \sum_{i} \sum_{j} (\mathbf{i} - \overline{x})^{2} (\mathbf{j} - \overline{y})^{0}. \mathbf{I}(\mathbf{i}, \mathbf{j}) \\ &\mu_{20} = \sum_{i} \sum_{j} (\mathbf{i} - \overline{x})^{0} (\mathbf{j} - \overline{y})^{2}. \mathbf{I}(\mathbf{i}, \mathbf{j}) \\ &\mu_{21} = \sum_{i} \sum_{j} (\mathbf{i} - \overline{x})^{1} (\mathbf{j} - \overline{y})^{2}. \mathbf{I}(\mathbf{i}, \mathbf{j}) \\ &\mu_{21} = \sum_{i} \sum_{j} (\mathbf{i} - \overline{x})^{1} (\mathbf{j} - \overline{y})^{2}. \mathbf{I}(\mathbf{i}, \mathbf{j}) \\ &\mu_{03} = \sum_{i} \sum_{j} (\mathbf{i} - \overline{x})^{1} (\mathbf{j} - \overline{y})^{2}. \mathbf{I}(\mathbf{i}, \mathbf{j}) \\ &\mu_{03} = \sum_{i} \sum_{j} (\mathbf{i} - \overline{x})^{1} (\mathbf{j} - \overline{y})^{2}. \mathbf{I}(\mathbf{i}, \mathbf{j}) \\ &\mu_{03} = \sum_{i} \sum_{j} (\mathbf{i} - \overline{x})^{1} (\mathbf{j} - \overline{y})^{2}. \mathbf{I}(\mathbf{i}, \mathbf{j}) \\ &\mu_{03} = \sum_{i} \sum_{j} (\mathbf{i} - \overline{x})^{1} (\mathbf{j} - \overline{y})^{2}. \mathbf{I}(\mathbf{i}, \mathbf{j}) \\ &\mu_{03} = \sum_{i} \sum_{j} (\mathbf{i} - \overline{x})^{1} (\mathbf{j} - \overline{y})^{3}. \mathbf{I}(\mathbf{i}, \mathbf{j}) \\ &\mu_{03} = \sum_{i} \sum_{j} (\mathbf{i} - \overline{x})^{2} (\mathbf{j} - \overline{y})^{1}. \mathbf{I}(\mathbf{i}, \mathbf{j}) \\ &\mu_{03} = \sum_{i} \sum_{j} (\mathbf{i} - \overline{x})^{2} (\mathbf{j} - \overline{y})^{3}. \mathbf{I}(\mathbf{i}, \mathbf{j}) \\ &\mu_{03} = \sum_{i} \sum_{j} (\mathbf{i} - \overline{x})^{2} (\mathbf{j} - \overline{y})^{3}. \mathbf{I}(\mathbf{i}, \mathbf{j}) \\ &\mu_{03} = \sum_{i} \sum_{j} (\mathbf{i} - \overline{x})^{3} (\mathbf{j} - \overline{y})^{3}. \mathbf{I}(\mathbf{i}, \mathbf{j}) \\ &\mu_{03} = \sum_{i} \sum_{j} (\mathbf{i} - \overline{x})^{3} (\mathbf{j} - \overline{y})^{3}. \mathbf{I}(\mathbf{i}, \mathbf{j}) \\ &\mu_{03} = \sum_{i} \sum_{j} (\mathbf{i} - \overline{x})^{3} (\mathbf{j} - \overline{y})^{3}. \mathbf{I}(\mathbf{i}, \mathbf{j}) \\ &\mu_{03} = \sum_{i} \sum_{j} (\mathbf{i} - \overline{x})^{3} (\mathbf{j} - \overline{y})^{3}. \mathbf{I}(\mathbf{i}, \mathbf{j}) \\ &\mu_{03} = \sum_{i} \sum_{j} (\mathbf{i} - \overline{x})^{3} (\mathbf{j} - \overline{y})^{3}. \mathbf{I}(\mathbf{i}, \mathbf{j}) \\ &\mu_{03} = \sum_{i} \sum_{j} (\mathbf{i} - \overline{x})^{3} (\mathbf{i} - \overline{y})^{3}. \mathbf{I}(\mathbf{i}, \mathbf{j}) \\ &\mu_{03} = \sum_{i} \sum_{j} (\mathbf{i} - \overline{x})^{3} (\mathbf{i} - \overline{y})^{3}. \mathbf{I}(\mathbf{i}, \mathbf{j}) \\ &\mu_{03} = \sum_{i} \sum_{j} (\mathbf{i} - \overline{x})^{3} (\mathbf{i} - \overline{y})^{3}. \mathbf{I}(\mathbf{$$

### Implementação (1) em Matlab dos momentos centrais até a ordem 3:

$$\begin{array}{lll} \mu_{00} = m_{00} & \text{mi}\_00 = \text{M}\_00; \\ \mu_{01} = 0 & \text{mi}\_0 = m_{10} - \frac{m_{10}}{m_{00}}(m_{00}) = 0 \\ \mu_{11} = m_{11} - \frac{m_{10}m_{01}}{m_{00}} & \text{mi}\_10 = 0; \\ \mu_{20} = m_{20} - \frac{2m_{10}^2}{m_{00}} + \frac{m_{10}^2}{m_{00}} = m_{20} - \frac{m_{10}^2}{m_{00}} \\ \mu_{20} = m_{20} - \frac{m_{61}^2}{m_{00}} & \text{mi}\_11 = \text{M}\_11 - (\text{M}\_10 * \text{M}\_01) / \text{M}\_00; \\ \mu_{02} = m_{02} - \frac{m_{61}^2}{m_{00}} & \text{mi}\_20 = \text{M}\_20 - (\text{M}\_10 ^2) / \text{M}\_00; \\ \mu_{30} = m_{30} - 3\bar{x}m_{20} + 2\bar{x}^2m_{10} & \text{mi}\_30 = \text{M}\_30 - 3*xm*\text{M}\_20 + 2*(xm^2)*\text{M}\_10; \\ \mu_{12} = m_{12} - 2\bar{y}m_{11} - \bar{x}m_{02} + 2\bar{y}^2m_{10} & \text{mi}\_12 = \text{M}\_12 - 2*ym*\text{M}\_11 - xm*\text{M}\_02 + 2*(ym^2)*\text{M}\_10; \\ \mu_{21} = m_{21} - 2\bar{x}m_{11} - \bar{y}m_{20} + 2\bar{x}^2m_{01} & \text{mi}\_21 = \text{M}\_21 - 2*xm*\text{M}\_11 - ym*\text{M}\_20 + 2*(xm^2)*\text{M}\_01; \\ \mu_{03} = m_{03} - 3\bar{y}m_{02} + 2\bar{y}^2m_{01} & \text{mi}\_03 = \text{M}\_03 - 3*ym*\text{M}\_02 + 2*(ym^2)*\text{M}\_01; \\ \end{array}$$

## Implementação (2) dos momentos centrais até a ordem 3:

```
% momentos centrais de ordens 2 e 3:
% fazendo
                                           for i = 1:m
x = x - xm;
                                           for j = 1:n
y = y - ym;
                                               T3(i,j) = y(i,1)*I(i,j)*x(1,j);
                                               T4(i,j) = I(i,j)*(x(1,j)^2);
                                               T5(i,j) = (y(i,1)^2)^1(i,j);
% momentos centrais de ordens 0 e 1:
                                               T6(i,j) = (y(i,1))*I(i,j)*x(1,j)^2;
mi_00 = M_00;
                                               T7(i,j) = (y(i,1)^2)^*I(i,j)^*x(1,j);
mi_01 = 0;
mi_10 = 0;
                                               T8(i,j) = I(i,j)*(x(1,j)^3);
                                               T9(i,j) = (y(i,1)^3)*I(i,j);
                                           end
                                           end
                                           mi_11 = sum(sum(T3))
                                           mi_20 = sum(sum(T4))
                                           mi_02 = sum(sum(T5))
                                           mi_21 = sum(sum(T6))
                                           mi_12 = sum(sum(T7))
                                           mi_30 = sum(sum(T8))
                                           mi_03 = sum(sum(T9))
```

### Exercício:

Calcule os momentos centrais para as chaves.









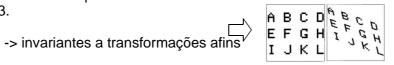
$$\eta_{pq} = \frac{\mu_{pq}}{\mu_{00}^{\gamma}} \qquad \text{para} \quad \gamma = \frac{p+q}{2} + 1$$

$$p = 1, q = 1 \rightarrow \eta_{11} = \frac{\mu_{11}}{\mu_{00}^{2}} \qquad \Rightarrow \frac{\mu_{21}}{\mu_{00}^{2}} \qquad \Rightarrow \frac{\mu_{21$$

# Momentos invariantes afins

 $\phi_3 = (\eta_{30} - 3\eta_{12})^2 + (3\eta_{21} - \eta_{03})^2$ 

- foram introduzidos por Flusser e Suk em1993.



Hu 3=(eta 30 - 3\*eta 12)^2 + (3\*eta 21 - eta 03)^2;

- são obtidos a partir dos momentos centrais:

$$\begin{split} I_1 &= \frac{\mu_{20} \cdot \mu_{02} - \mu_{11}^2}{\mu_{00}^4} \\ I_2 &= \frac{\mu_{20}^2 \cdot \mu_{03}^2 - 6 \cdot \mu_{30} \cdot \mu_{21} \cdot \mu_{12} \cdot \mu_{03} + 4 \cdot \mu_{30} \cdot \mu_{12}^3 + 4 \cdot \mu_{21}^3 \cdot \mu_{03} - 3 \cdot \mu_{21}^2 \cdot \mu_{12}^2}{\mu_{00}^{10}} \\ I_3 &= \frac{\mu_{20} \cdot \left(\mu_{21} \cdot \mu_{03} - \mu_{12}^2\right) - \mu_{11} \cdot \left(\mu_{30} \cdot \mu_{03} - \mu_{21} \cdot \mu_{12}\right) + \mu_{02} \cdot \left(\cdot \mu_{30} \cdot \mu_{12} - \mu_{21}^2\right)}{\mu_{00}^7} \\ I_4 &= \frac{1}{\mu_{00}^{11}} \left(\mu_{20}^3 \cdot \mu_{03}^2 - 6 \cdot \mu_{20}^2 \cdot \mu_{11} \cdot \mu_{12} \cdot \mu_{03} - 6 \cdot \mu_{20}^2 \cdot \mu_{02} \cdot \mu_{21} \cdot \mu_{03} \right. \\ &\quad + 9 \cdot \mu_{20}^2 \cdot \mu_{02} \cdot \mu_{12}^2 + 12 \cdot \mu_{20} \cdot \mu_{11}^2 \cdot \mu_{21} \cdot \mu_{03} + 6 \cdot \mu_{20} \cdot \mu_{11} \cdot \mu_{02} \cdot \mu_{30} \cdot \mu_{03} \\ &\quad - 18 \cdot \mu_{20} \cdot \mu_{11} \cdot \mu_{02} \cdot \mu_{21} \cdot \mu_{12} - 8 \cdot \mu_{11}^3 \cdot \mu_{03} \cdot \mu_{03} - 6 \cdot \mu_{20} \cdot \mu_{22}^2 \cdot \mu_{30} \cdot \mu_{12} \\ &\quad + 9 \cdot \mu_{20} \cdot \mu_{20}^2 \cdot \mu_{21}^2 + 12 \cdot \mu_{11}^2 \cdot \mu_{02} \cdot \mu_{30} \cdot \mu_{12} - 6 \cdot \mu_{11} \cdot \mu_{02}^2 \cdot \mu_{30} \cdot \mu_{21} + \mu_{02}^3 \cdot \mu_{30}^2 \right) \end{split}$$

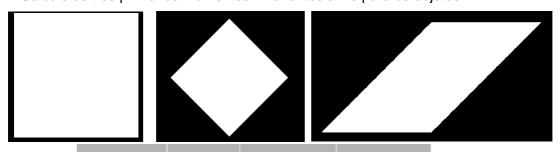
```
% momentos invariantes afins
I1 = (mi_20*mi_02 - mi_11^2) / (mi_00^4);

I2 = ( (mi_30^2)*(mi_03^2) - 6* mi_30*mi_21*mi_12*mi_03 + 4*mi_30*(mi_12^3) + 4*(mi_21^3)*mi_03 - 3*(mi_21^2)*(mi_12^2) )/(mi_00^10);

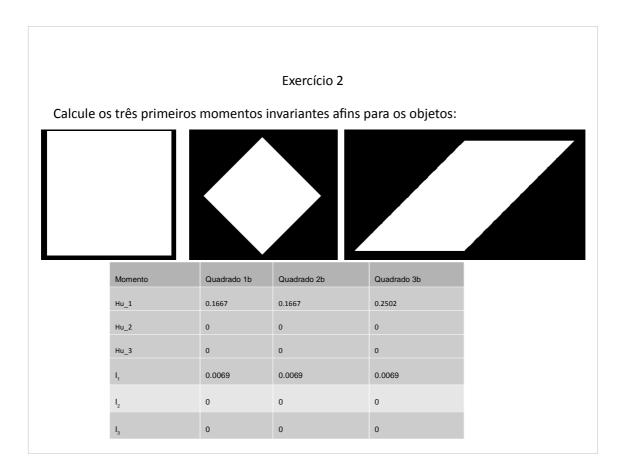
I3 = ( mi_20*(mi_21*mi_03-mi_12^2) - mi_11*(mi_30*mi_03-mi_21*mi_12) + mi_02*(mi_30*mi_12-mi_21^2) ) / (mi_00^7)
```

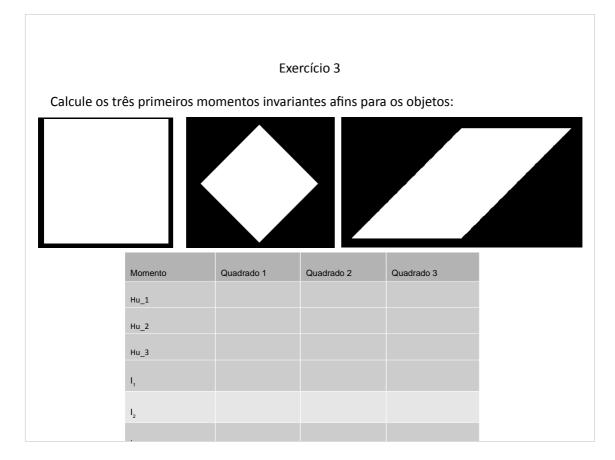
# Exercício 2

Calcule os três primeiros momentos invariantes afins para os objetos:



| Momento        | Quadrado 1b | Quadrado 2b | Quadrado 3b |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Hu_1           |             |             |             |
| Hu_2           |             |             |             |
| Hu_3           |             |             |             |
| l,             |             |             |             |
|                |             |             |             |
| l <sub>3</sub> |             |             |             |

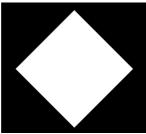






Calcule os três primeiros momentos invariantes afins para os objetos:







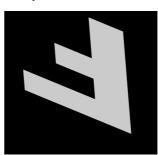
| Momento        | Quadrado 1               | Quadrado 2               | Quadrado 3               |
|----------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Hu_1           | 0.000654                 | 0.000654                 | 0.000981                 |
| Hu_2           | 0                        | 0                        | 0                        |
| Hu_3           | 0                        | 0                        | 0                        |
| I,             | 1.068 x 10 <sup>-7</sup> | 1.068 x 10 <sup>-7</sup> | 1.068 x 10 <sup>-7</sup> |
| l <sub>2</sub> | 0                        | 0                        | 0                        |
| I <sub>3</sub> | 0                        | 0                        | 0                        |

Exercício 4

Calcule os três primeiros momentos invariantes afins para os objetos:







| Momento invariante afim | Letra 1 | Letra 2 | Letra 3 |
|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| I <sub>1</sub>          |         |         |         |
|                         |         |         |         |
| I <sub>3</sub>          |         |         |         |